A LEGISLATIVE BOTCH.

WRETCHED MISMANAGEMENT OF THE QUARANTINE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

THE MEASURE IS PASSED, BUT TAMMANY REPRE-

SENTATIVES ARE IN HIGH FEATHER

AT ITS CRIPPLED CONDITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 23.—The Tammany representatives h Congress are in high feather to-night. A wors Legislative botch than the management of the Quaran une bill in the House of Representatives, and the resul thereof, has seldom or nover been seen. For this the country will make no mistake if it holds responsible Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, and the Tammany represen tatives from New-York, acting under the orders Boss" Croker's brother-in-law-the health officer o the port of New-York. As the matter now stands, th prospect of quarantine legislation by this Congres is even more doubtful and precations than it was when the Senate bill reached the House nearly a fortnight ago, and was left on the Speaker's table at the re quest of Mr. Rayner.

It is pertinent here briefly to explain why this is ac. Early in the session Mr. Rayner offered a bill for a National quarantine, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which he is a member. The bill was medified to such an extent by the committee as to become virtually : new bill, and the ordinary and usual methods of procedure would have been to report it as a substitut for the Rayner bill and other bills on the same sub-ject, which had been referred to the committee. In this case a different and rather extraordinary course was adopted, in deference, it is asserted, to the overweening vanity of Mr. Rayner, who was ambitious to have the proposed law known as the "Rayner act," and his bill was reported back to the House shorn of all its original features save the enacting clause, and with the addition of sections which in form and substance closely followed the lines of the Senate bill.

Two days after this bill was reported to the llouse. the bill which had been unanimously passed by the Senate reached (a. speaker's table, where it still re-mains. If it had been referred to the Committee and back with amendments to make it conform to the House bill, the present unfortunate and precarious parliamentary condition of the proposed legislation would have been avoided. Leaving it on the speaker's table placed it in the power of a single member to pre-vent its Substitution for the House bill under the special order, as Mr. Rayner must have known when he prevented its reference to his committee-a power which was promptly exerted by Ames Cummings, when the former asked unanimous consent to substitute it lest Thursday

The House was therefore compelled to consider the House bill, under the eccentric and inefficient parlia-mentary leadership of Mr. Rayner, who appeared to have become a mere puppet in the hands of Bourke Cockran, the Tammany leader in that body. He went so far as openly to declare, when a vote was about to be taken on the Jenkins amendment, that its difficult to believe that Mr. Rayner was insincere in his professions in favor of a National Quarantine law: a more charitable and doubless a more correct ex-planation is that he weakly yielded to the buildozing threats of Representatives who obey the orders of Brother-in-law Jenkins.

There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Rayner's private opinion in regard to Dr. Jenkins and his administration of the quarantine service of the great city of New-York is very different from that editorially expressed in "The Baltimore Sun" a week ago.
In an editorial in favor of a National Quarantine law, "The Sun," after referring to the "blunders, bar baritles and general incompetency displayed at the chief commercial port, and by the officials of the greatest State in the Union, in the treatment of the deamship Normannia and her passengers last Septem

Undoubtedly one of the arguments for a National Quarantine law to be enforced by National authority is that under such a system there would be less likelihood of the recurrence of such a spectacle of incompetency, combined with so many circumstances of unrecessary hardships and crueity to individuals, as was furnished in the case of the Normannia.

Mr. Rayner, however, despite his public and private professions, and despite his public and private professions, and despite the severe condemnation of the Tammany management of quarantine affairs by the leading Democratic newspaper of his own State and city, meekly surrendered a vital point in the bill after he had first placed the measure in such a predicament that it could not be sent to a committee of conference, and that a yea and may vote could not be taken in the House on the Jenkins amendment, as the Republicans, under the lead of Mr. Boutelle demanded, and a score or more of anti-Tammany Demo-crats desired.

The result of Mr. Rayner's weakness and mistakes

skilful juggling of Tammany is that the House bill will be sent to the Senate, where it will be referred, under the rule, to a committee to receive conideration like any other measure originating in th House. The bill which passed the Senate by a virtually unanimous vote, "has been lost in the shuffle," to use a phrase which is more expressive than elegant. Ineffectual, but apparently well meant efforts to rescue it were made to-day after the House bill had been reported from the Committee of the Whole, and the House soon became involved in a tangle which bade fair to become as inextricable as every parliamentarian in that body knew it to be unnecessary and inexcusable. Even the Sgenker appeared to be nettled and nable to see any way out of the difficulty, and Mr Rayner at last gave up his attempt to bring the pending measure into parliamentary relations with the Senate tall, so that the matter could be sent to a committee of conference. He demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill, and Mr. Reilly moved to recommit it, with instructions to report back Senate bill with several amendments.

yeas to 157 nays, and the bill was then passed by a vote of 138 to 29. Mr. Boutelle then suggested to burke Cockran that the title ought to be amended so to read: "A bill to establish a quarantine along the borders of every sovereign State, against the authority of the United States," but the suggestion was

Of all the amendments offered in the Committee of the Whole to-day only four were adopted. One was by Mr. Tracey, and it broadens somewhat and defines more clearly the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to vessels sailing from infected foreign ports to ports of the United States; arother was offered by Mr. Warner, of New-York, which provides for quarantine along the Canadian and Mexican borders; a third, by Mr. Crain, of Texas, provides that the act shall apply to other infections disenses testles cholera and yellow fever, and the fourth, by Mr. Mallory, of Florida, is identical with section nine of the semate bill, which provides that "whenever the proper authorities of a State shall surrender to the Innted States the use of the buildings and disinfecting apparatus at a State quarantine station, the secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to receive them and to pay a reasonable compensation to the state for their use."

Mr. Cummings, of New-York, moved to strike out the third section, in order that he might read a letter from a member of the former National Board of Health, whose name he did not give, assailing the proposed legislation and the officers of the Marine Hospital service. Mr. Cummings also declared with a good deal of heat and emphasis that the pending bill "overrides State rights," and gave notice that hereafter he would give "no quarter" when measures should be brought forward which invaded the rights of the sovereign States.

Ag. Covert, of New-York, offered an amendment profibiliting the establishment or maintenance of any quarantine station in a place where it would endanger the life or safety of people living in the vicinity. Hypercred to the destraction of a quarantine hospital or staten Island some years ago and to the establishment of a quarantine hospital or staten Island some years ago and to the establishment of a quarantine hospital or staten Island some years ago and to the establishment of a quarantine hospital or staten Island some years ago and to the cytality and the property who found a vigorous defender in Ma. Bacon.

Mr. Covert's 'amendment was reject by Mr. Tracey, and it broadens somewhat and defines more clearly the authority of the Secretary of the

TO EXAMINE THE SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARY'S. Washington, Jan. 23 .- The Navy Department to-day directed a board of officers, with Commander Chadwick as president, to examine and report on the con dition of the schoolship St. Mary's, now at her dock in New-York City. The St. Mary's is a naval vessel under the control of the Board of Education of the city of New-York. After her return from a recent cruise her commander reported that she was unsea worthy. The New-York Board of Estimate and Apportionment refused to allow an appropriation for her repair. The Board of Education thereupon directed olonel Schuyler Crosby, Superintendent of Education

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and chairman of the Nautical School Committee of the Board, to see Secretary Trucy about getting an appropriation from the Government to repair the sitty Colonel Crosby saw Assistant Secretary Selev to-day and the appointment of the board was the result. Colonel Crosby also requested that officers on school-situs receive sen-nev. hips receive sea-pay

APPOINTED MINISTER TO VENEZUELA. FRANK C. PARTRIDGE, OF VERMONT, NAMED BY

THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Jan. 23.-The President to-day sent

o the Senate the nomination of Frank C. Partridge, of Vermont, to be envey extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Venezuela. The nomination of Mr. Partridge was the first it timation the public has had that Minister Scruggs had vacated his mission to Caracas. Mr. Scruggs returned to the United States recently on leave of absence granted because of ill health. He is now at his home in Atlanta, Ga. Before Mr. Scruggs's departure from his post of dut the Milares incident occurred. Senor Mijares, it will be remembered, was a Venezuelan political refugee, who took passage on on the Red "D" Line steamer Philadelphia, an American vessel bound for New-York. While the Philadelphia was at La Guayara Venezuelan officers at-tempted to take Senor Mijares from the vessel. The captain refused to give him up, and Mr. Hanna, the United States Consul at La Guavara, sustained him. Clearance papers were then refused the Pidladelphia. and her captain sailed away without them.

It is scarcely thought that any remnant of un pleasantness arising out of this much exaggerated affair can be in any way responsible for Minister Scragge's disinclination to return to Caracas, especially in view of the fact that the new Minister from Venezuela to the United States has just arrived, and that arrangements have just been made for his presentation to President Harrison to morrow. Dr. Francisco de Bustamente, the new Minister, a gentle man of ability and culture, has a large following in Venezuela, where he is a prominent figure in politics He is said to be a warm friend of the United States and an advocate of reciprocal commercial arrange ments between this country and Venezuela.

Mr. Partridge is a native of Middlebury, Vt., and about thirty-two years of age. He is a graduate of Amherst College and of the Columbia Law School. He encaged for a time in private business in con nection with the marble interests of Senator Proc tor. He became private secretary to Mr. Proctor then Secretary of War. About two years ago he was appointed solicitor of the Department of State to succeed Walker Blaine. He has made a study of the largled history of the diplomatic relations be-tween the United States and the countries of Southern and Central America.

A DECISION ON CHILL'S INDEMNITY.

Washington, Jan. 23.-The Board of Naval Officers appointed by Secretary Tracy to decide how the \$75,000 indemnity paid by the Chillan Government for the loss of life and injury sustained by the crew of the Baltimore have finished their work and have ade their report to Judge-Advocate General Lemley who will hand it to Secretary Tracy for tils approva n a few days. The decision will not be given to the public until after Secretary Tracy has approve it. It is said that the fund will be divided about equally between the families of the dead scamen and those who sustained bodily fajury.

RESOURCES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Washington, Jan. 23 .- All National banks have repended to the call of the Controller of the Currency for the condition of each bank at the close of business on December 9. The reports show that aggregate of resources of all National banks is \$3,480,349,667.

DISCUSSING THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL. Washington, Jan. 23.-The House Committee of the considered the Sandry Civil Appropriation bill. The general debate occupied about twenty ninutes, though there was a tacit agreement tha Mr. Bland would be allowed thirty minutes to morrow o present his opinion as to the proposition to repeat the Sherman Silver act. Mr. Tracey offered an amendment reducing by \$5,000 the appropriation for the transportation of silver coin, coupled with a proviso that the Secretary of the Treasury may susnd the purchase of silver t

purpose of maintaining on a parity with each gold and silver on a ratio provided by law-this being the policy of the United States as declared by his act. On a point of order the amendment was used out. The committee rose after disposing of bout one-half the bill.

THE CHEROKEE OUTLET BILL.

Washington, Jan. 23.-In the Senate to-day the herokee Outlet bill, which had come over from the House, was taken up for consideration. Mr. Platt offered as a substitute the bill reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs on July 26, 1892. An amendment to the substitute was offered by Mr. Berry providing for the appointment of a commission for the extinguishment of mational or tribal title to lands in the Indian Territory. Mr. Platt said that the House bill was objectionable as not making provision for the immediate payment to the Indians or payment of in-

order to force the pending legislation on Congress. The Senate had been told that if the agreement were not carried out the thousands of white men who were camping along the border would rush into the Cherokes Outlet and take possession of it. He proposed to defy the threats of the mob and to throw the protection

the Government around these Indians.
Mr. Higgins argued in support of Mr. Berry's Mr. Higgins argued in support of air. Derry a amendment and mentioned, as a proof that the Chero-kees were civilized, that they had given up the per-suit of lunting and fishing. This remark excited the opposition of Mr. Frye, who claimed that a love of hunting and fishing argued a very high civilization, (Laughter). Mr. Lerry's amendment was agreed to, and the bill went over.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BRIDGE BILL. Washington, Jan. 23 .- In the House to-day Mr Wise called up the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge

Mr. Dunphy offered the following substitute:

That a bridge suited to the use of steam railroads may be constructed across the Hudson River by the New-York and New-Jersey bridge companies between the States of New-York and New-Jersey, under and in accordance to the laws of said States and upon pinus to be approved by the Secretary of War: and when built it shall be a lawful structure and subject to the Interstate Commerce laws. Said bridge companies shall display such lights, etc., as may be prescribed by the Lighthouse Board; and nothing in this act shall authorize the laying down of any railroad tracks except in conformity to the Constitution and laws of the State of New-York. Provided, however, that the location of all appreaches to said bridge in the State of New-York shall be approved by the Legislature thereof.

Mr. Wise said that the substitute was agreeable to Mr. Dunphy offered the following substitute

Mr. Wise said that the substitute was agreeable to the Committee on Commerce and to the members of the New-York delegation; but it did not prove acceptable to the Pennsylvania delegation, which re-sorted to fillbustering tactics and compelled the with-drawal of the bill.

NO PARDON FOR HARPER, THE BANK WRECKER. Washington, Jan. 23.-The President has denied a pardon to Edward L. Harper, bank wrecker, expresident of the Fidelity National Bank, of Cincinnati, and a convict in the Ohio Penitentiary. Harper was convicted of a violation of the United States banking aws and sentenced on December 12, 1887, to ten years' imprisonment. The President has written on the back of Harper's application for executive ele-"The recent examination by surgeons seected by the Attorney-General shows that the prisoner Is less dangerously sick than appeared from previous reports. His term expires in April, as I understand, and in view of these facts I do not think any interference by me is necessary."

JUDGE GRESHAM AND THE SUPREME COURT Washington, Jan. 23 .- Senator Teller, of Colorado, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee, is quoted as saying: "It is my opinion that if Judge Gresham does not go into Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet he will, before many months, be on the Supreme bench here. Mr. Cleveland will have three places on that bench to till soon. Blatchford and Field will retire soon on account of age. We shall, by special act.

doubtless retire Justice Lamar early in the next ession of Congress. Everybody knows that Justice Lamar is incapacitated by Ill-health. He has reached the age for retirement, but has not been in the service ten years as required by law. Lamar is old End-poor, and we are going to pension him by retiring him by special act of Congress. If Gresham is not in the Cabinet, he will, I suspect, take Lamar's place.

MISSING ELECTORAL MESSENGERS.

FIVE STATES HAVE FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW. Washingon, Jan. 23 (Special).-Five States, Georgia

diana, Wisconsin, Oregon and Montana, have falled to comply with the requirements of the law regulating the counting of electoral votes for President and Vice-President, in neglecting to send by messenger one of the three certificates showing the votes of those States. A similar failure was committed by the State of Bayard, immediately sent, in compliance with the requirement of the law, a special messenger to the district judge in Florida, in whose custody one of the certificates of the votes of the Electors of that State had been lodged, and the judge forthwith transmitted that list to the seat of Government by Secretary Bayard's messenger. That was a strict com-pliance with the law; but there was then, as there is now, a doubt as to whether it was necessary to send for the certificate that was in the hands of the district judge, when there was in possession of the president of the Senate at Washington a certificate of the vote of the State which had come by mail. It was decided in 1889, however, that a strict complian with the law required the possession by the President of the Senate of a second certificate of the vote of each State. There has been some recent criticism o the existing law to which no notice seems to be drawn. In 1889, Section 141 of the Revised statutes as amended by the supplementary act of 1888 says:

Whenever a certificate of votes from any State has not been received at the seat of Government on the fourth Monday of the month of January, the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody one certificate of the votes from that State had been lodged, and such judge shall forthwith transmit that list to the seat of Government.

This section imposes upon the Secretary of State a duty, but in no other part of the law is there any provision to give that official knowledge of the existence of such a state of affairs as is contemplated in the sequoted. The certificates of electoral votes are by law sent to the President of the Senate, and the secretary of State could know only through information given him by the President of the Senate that any State or States had falled to comply with the law. Another point made is that as the law says "whenever a cer-tificate of votes," there is no necessity for sending special messengers for the certificates held by district judges, if, as is the case now, a certificate has been re-ceived by mail by the President of the Senate.

It was said at the Capitol to-day that as the President of the Senate has received by mail from all of the States of the Union what purport to be official cer-tificates of the electoral votes of the States, there will probably be no dispatching of special messengers to he delinquent States for the certificates held by the

Rhode Island's electoral vote was brought to this city to-day by the electoral messenger, Isaac L. Goff. It s stated that the Rhode Island authorities were first informed by recent publications of the fact that that State was among the number which had failed to forstate was among the number which had failed to forward their votes by messenger. A telegram was at once sent to Vice-Fresident Morton informing him that a messenger would have the vote in Washington by this afternoon, if that would be satisfactory, to which the Vice-President replied that the vote would be in time if it should reach him any time during Monday. Mr. Goff arrived this afternoon and promptly delivered the electoral certificate of the Rhode Island electors to the President of the Senate. He received therefor the voucher of the Vice-President upon which to obtain the militage to which he is by law entitled, manely, \$102.50.

TO VOTE ON THE ANTI-OPTION BILL. EXPECTED TO PASS THE SENATE BY A SMALL MAJORITY NEXT WEEK.

Washington, Jan. 23 (Special).-Mr. Washburn hawasangton, Jan. 23 (Special).—SIT. Wasandra has at last soltained a "lend-pipe" agreement for a vote in the Senate on the Anti-Option bill. The opponents of this long-debated measure expressed their willingness this afternoon to have a vote taken a week ence and Mr. Washburn closed the bargain, although it was a rather hard one for him, without heditation. The Minnesota Senator can now go off his daily grand duty, and he deserves a full week's rest. For two months of this section and about six weeks of the last he has been valuely negotiating for a vote and repelling insidious schemes to side track or mutilate his favorite measure. Being a new Senator and for the first time in charge of an mportant bill, there has been a disposition on the part of some of his colleagues to impose on his in-experience, and the long delays the bill has encountered in its progress have been due for the most part to parliamentary tricks. Mr. Washburn has preserved his patience, however, under all assaults, and s determination to have a vote taken in spite of the fillbusters has at last been rewarded.

The bill is expected to pass the Senate by a small majority. If the House refuses to accept it in its

ADVISING A FRONTIER RAILROAD. Washington, Jan. 23 (Special).—In a private letter recently received here, Captain John G. Bourke, who has had a large share in putting down the so-called Garza insurrection and other troubles in the Rio Grande Valley, recommends strongly the construction of a railroad along the Rio Grande, from Laredo to Brownsville, as the best means of quieting lawless ness along the Mexican border. "The military de-partment of the Government," says Captain Bourke, would have a vital interest in the building of such a rallway. Nothing equal to it could be suggested for the suppression of tarbulence in Texas, south of the Nucces River. Other governments have found it ad-vantageous to build railroads for military purposes. notably that built by England along the Indus and by Russia along the Amotor, the latter being now in course of construction. It would likewise profit the American Government to construct this road. The efficient military policing of this disturbed section will demand such a number of troops that intelligent Eastern capitalists could easily be made to see that it would pay reasonably well from the very beginning would pay reasonably well from the very beginning to build a line which might have no other freight time that required for the proper supply of the various posts. An electric railway could be built from Brownsville to Laredo at moderate cost. The surplus electric energy could possibly be utilized in the maintenance of lights, street railroads and such power as might be required by tobacco, sugar or cotton plantations, packing houses and glus."

Captain Bourke sees in the construction of such a railroad the only prospect of securing permanent order on this part of the frontler.

STIRRING UP THE STEEL CONTRACTORS. Washington, Jan. 23.-The sub-committee of the

louse Committee on Naval Affairs, charged with the preparation of the Naval Appropriation bill, have equested representatives of the Lethlehem Iron and teel Company and Carnegie, Phipps & Co. to appear before them on wednesday and Thursday next an explain the cause of delay in the delivery of armo plates and other naval steel.

A CAUCUS ON THE ADMISSION OF STATES. Washington, Jan. 23.-The Republican Senators will hold a caucus to morrow afternoon after the enate adjourns for the purpose of taking definite action on the proposed admission of the four Terri-tories. Some of the Northwestern Senators have been working industriously in this direction and are confident that the admission of these Territories will be accomplished.

THE NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER ARRIVES. Washington, Jan. 23 .- Count Contacuzene, the newly appointed Eussian Minister, arrived in this city to night at 9:30 o'clock. He went immediately to the Russian Legation, where everything was in readiness for his reception. Count Contacuzene is spoken of as an active counsellor of state and chamberlain.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Assistant Secretary Spauld-ig, of the Treasury Department, issued a circular requiring that in case no consular certificate of disinfection at the port of embarkation can be produced by the owners of baggage, or if for any reason the

Delays Have Dangerous Ends. Try at once the Old Dominion Cigarettee.

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New-York firm of mineral water dealers age the lesses in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are ABSOLUTELY false. and the intention with which they are made

Before any Hunvadi Water was practically Refore any Hurvain Rates, The Apollinaria Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having be come very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word " Hunvadi" having become generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad, or indifferent, The Apollinarie Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being ONLY to indicate to Public that the bottle so labelled is rold by The Apoiltnaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian lifter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Dinmond and they are cautiened against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

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prorvising officers deem further disinfection desir able, the baggage of immigrants and all other steerage passengers must ge disinfected by the officers of the Marine Hospital Service prior to delivery.

PROSPECTS FOR THE NAVAL REVIEW.

Washington, Jan. 23 (Special).-Those who are in terested in the great Naval review next spring and know that many of the invitations sent to foreign powers to participate have been accepted, were consMerably alarmed a few days ago at the expressions of Secretary Tracy. The Secretary said that unless Congress came to the rescue of the Department and provided a sufficient sum of money to defray the necessary expenses of preparations for the review, failure and embarrassment were inevitable. The Secretary' emarks attracted widesprend attention and friends of the review, particularly at New-York, Norfolk and other ports which the combined fleet will probably visit, have since used all proper efforts to induce members of Appropriation Committees in the House to vote necessary funds to make the review a success It is now announced that the committee has agreed to recommend a reasonably generous appropriation for the review. The only danger seems to be that the conmittee will delay action until the regular Naval Appropriation bill is submitted and add the amount agreed upon for the review to that bill. Officers of the Navy hope that this will not be the case. If the regular bill is not passed until toward the end of the session, as now seems probable, there would remain too little time in which to endist and train the additional number of scamen and marines, and to make other preparations necessary for the success of the review. It will be possible of course, to get men within a few days after the appropriation is available but it will not do for this country to epain its vessels with inexperienced, untrained men, who must come in competition with the veterans of foreign havies.

TO IMPROVE THE HOSPITAL SERVICE. Washington, Jan. 23 (Special).-The bill which reently passed the Senate and authorizes the promotion of the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps of the Army into companies 100 strong, to be commanded by officers of that corps, and to have such noncommissioned officers and perform such appropriate duties as the President may direct, passed the to day. This bill involves no great increase in public expenditures, but the effect of the legislation upon troops in the field, especially in time of war, is important and advantageous. In the Hospital Corps of the Army the enlisted men are carefully trained in their duties, and in future wars the deficiencies which existed during the Rebellion will be supplied by trained troops under military discipline.

AN OYSTER FAMINE AT BALTIMORE

Baltimore, Jan. 23 (Special).-Not a single boat Ballimore the last three days. Two more packing houses closed down to-day. The supply is exhausted until milder weather permits the dredges to work. The packers have not canned half enough to supply the demand. The large cel nearly all their orders from Eastern and Western cities. Several commission merchants, who have been down the bay and investigated the sources of supply. the oysters on the river beds. In one place the ice was broken, and out of eight bushels of fine oysters taken all but about one bushel were dead. oysters taken all but about one bushel were dead, frices at the wharf here are going up daily. One captain got \$4,000 for a schooner load that before the freeze would not have brought him \$800. Another captain held back 1,400 bushels for an advance. Last week he was oftered \$1.50 a bushel for the lot; to day he sold his ofsiers at \$7 a barrel. The ice is thawing rapidly now, but it will be a week or two before the frozen-up vessels can resume work.

A TOWN RAVAGED BY DIPHTHERIA.

Bethlehem, Penn., Jan. 23.—Diphtheria has gained a errible footbold in the upper end of Northampton County, holding several townships in its grasp. cases have been reported, thirty being near Moorstown. A dozen deaths have already occurred. Public funerals are held and the schools remain open. As sistance has been asked of the State Board of Health

CREW OF A WHALING BARK BROUGHT TO PORT San Francisco, Jan. 23.-The Merchants' Exchange s in receipt of a dispatch from San Diego reporting the arrival there of the steamer San Jose, from Panama, with the captain and crew of thirty-eight men of the whallog back Sea Breeze, which left fiere December 19. The bark burned to the water's edge in the Gulf of California.

QUARANTINE REMOVED FROM THE WHITE HOUSE. Washington, Jan. 23.-The White House quarantine has been practically removed. Little Marthena Har rison has entirely recovered from her illness, and to day the health officer took from the entrance to the private part of the mansion the cards warning per sons that scarlet fever existed within, the four weeks limit for their display having expired. The mansion will not, however, be opened to the general public until the physicians are satisfied that all danger of injection is removed.

A TRAGEDY OF THE SEA REVEALED San Francisco, Jan. 23 (Special).-A sea tragedy was

revealed to day, when an inspection was made of the schooner Volante, recently towed into port bottom up, and righted last evening, after several days' work When the water was pumped out of the little cabin the body of Captain Peterson was found lying in a bunk, with big rubber boots on, just as he had thrown himself down after the night on deck. He had been drowned like a rat in a hole. As the clocks had stopped at half-past 9, it is assumed that all the crew were on deck except the captain, when the Her mainsall was set, with reefed foresail and jib, and she was sailing wing and-wing when sh was struck by a squall, broached to and falling into the trough of the sea was upset. The seven men, including the cook, must have been washed overboard and drowned. The last entry on the log was on December 18, four days out from San Pedro. The wreck will be sold to pay saivage.

DELTA UPSILON MEN GIVE A RECEPTION.

The Columbia Chapter of the Delia Upsilon Fraternity held a reception and initiation last evening at the home of John Patterson, No. 240 West 22d-st. There was a large attendance of fraternity men, and four candidates were initiated. The charge was delivered by the Boy. were initiated. The charge was delivered by the Rev. Dr. H. T. McLwen of the Fourteenth Street Presby-terian Church. A number of representatives of other chapters of the fraternity were present.

Niagara never so beautiful in the winter as it is to-day; New-York Central direct line; 12 trains every

YALE'S GYMNASIUM OPENED.

A FINE GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

THE PRESENTATION SPEECH MADE BY EX-JUDGE HOWLAND, FOR THE COMMIT-TEE - PRESIDENT DWIGHT'S GRACEFUL REPLY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 23,-The new Yale gymnasium was formally presented this evening to the university corporation by the committee under whose management the work has been carried on. The exercless were held in the trophy rooms, whose walls were decked with the many memorials of Yale's athletic prowess. There were present several bundred friends of the enterprise, from many States. George A. Adee, of New-York, in behalf of the committee, introduced ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, also of New-York, who delivered the dedicatory address. Judge Howland said, in part:

"If there is ever a time in a man's life when he feels that labor is not in vain, it is when he brings forth the fruit of his labors. This is the feeling of the Yole graduates in giving this gift to their common mother, whose debt can never be paid.

"The change in university life has been great. In our day the height of ambition was a high stand and accompanying dyspepsia. My first experience in physical culture was breaking an arm in an improvised institution for that purpose. Now, following the English universities, we conduct our work on different and I hope wiser, more scientific lines. At the Harvard dinner in Boston, Mr. Oakes, the great military critic, said that love of athletic sport was laborn in the Saxon race. To the Civil War went whole classes of Yale men, who knew nothing but the arts of peace. Yet it was these same men who had first learned the true spirit of glory on Yale's athletic field.

"Among the many of her brave sons were Plake, who dled at Cedar Mountain; Hadley, who diet at his post; and Rice, who, when carried from the field mortally wounded, said: 'Turn and let me die with face to the enemy.' From this time, I believe, dates the true spirit of Yale athletics; and it is this same spirit that must be fostered and developed, that our team men shall go out into the world to bring new honors to the university. The graduates know Yale's

needs, and will supply them.

"This building represents the work of all classes from '51 to '96; but it is owing to the tireless effort of one of Yale's most distinguished intructors, Professor Eugene L. Richards, that it has become a reality. To another, and one of the best of Yale's friends, is she ndebted. Thomas Sloane, whose interest through life and to death never waverd. The cost has been over #220,000, entirely paid excepting \$10,000, which is now in sight. In the name of many classes and the friends of Yale, I present to you those deeds, and may this institution prove a blessing to the many coming generations of young men."

President Dwight formally responded in behalf of the university, and congratulated the committee on the completion of the work. He rejoiced in the swift growth of Yale. "The student now and to come," he continued, "has advantages for physical growth equal with those of other departments. One of the objections made to my election as president was that was no athlete; but it is certain that for seven years I have been a leader of athletes. In the presence of Colonel Higginson, who so gracefully represents Harvard here, I feel the Inspiration of those wo great universities, and as I have before said believe thoroughly in their universal dual league. The Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, of Hartford, anounced the gift by William Cuyler of three trophy nounced the gift by William Cuyler of three trophy caps to the three divisions of athletic sports, in memory of his brother, Theodore DeWitt Cayler. Mr. Twichell then spoke at some length on the old gymnashum, which first gave birth to the spirit of the present noble structure. "It was on its sawdust-covered floor," he said, "that I made the acquaintance of many men since towers of strength in our National history. I believe that my boy will find a higher standard of manhood with the growth of Yale and will live in a better light than did I, thirty years ago."

Judge Howland closed the exercises with a vale-dictory for the old fence and the Brick Row, a paint-ing of which has just been presented by Chauncey M. Lepew. It was expected that at the last moment the committee would announce their intention of naming the building in henor of Professor Richards, and there is general disappointment that this was not done. Howland closed the exercises with a vale-

DESTINY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

J. STEWART WALLACE, M. P., OF ENGLAND, SAYS THAT IT CANNOT EXIST MUCH LONGER

-HOME RULE. J. Stewart Wallace, a Liberal member of the British House of Commons, who was elected to his seat from one of the districts of London, says there will be home rule for Ireland before many years or the House of Lords will be abelished. Mr. Wallace, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is of the opinion that the House of Lords is an institution that should cease to exist because, he says, it represents only the

of the divisions of London was never held by a Liberal until I was elected. At the election preceding the majority against us was 800. The Concervative dealers in fresh oysters have been compelled to can- vote was not less than at former elections, but the vote had increased, and the Liberals got all the increases. This goes to show the way things are drifting. The time for the House of Lords to cease to exist say that the trade for this winter is ruined. The extreme cold has killed at least 30 per cent of all publicanism. Such legislation can be passed that will do away with the Lords. Parliament meets January 30, and the Home Rule bill, when it con up, will surely be passed. But just as sure as it is passed, the Lords will throw it out. Next year the bill will be sent back to them, and if they do not

bill will be sent back to them, and if they do not grant the wishes of Parliament, Gladstone will threaten to create additional life peers.

"Another important thing," added Mr. Wallace, "that will come up for consideration this session, is the 'one-man-one-vote' measure.' At present a man who lives at John O'Groat's, in the upper part of Scotland, may have fifty-seven votes in London. If he has property in any of the constituencies in London he has a right to vote in each of those constituencies. Owing to this system the local constituency is 'downed' by outsiders. The voters who live in the districts may be in the majority on the Liberal side, but the out-lide voters come in, say with 3,000 votes, and easily over-ome that majority. We man is entitled to only one vote. The Lords, of ourse, think different about any such proposed change. If Parllament passes such a bill and the Lords throw it out they will only hasten the time for them to retire forever. The corrupt practices at elections will also require attention at this session. The Government is rapidly becoming more radical, and the people in the near cuture was have consuctable more to say about the laws that should govern them than they do at present." do at present."

Mr. Wallace will sail for England on the Majesile, and will be in London in time to be at the opening of the second or third day's sessi in of Parliament.

THE COLUMBUS CLUB ON THE WEST SIDE. The Columbus Club, a social organization composel of young men who live on the West Side of the ciry, was founded on Saturday evening. About fifty members were secured at the first meeting, and a clubroom will be dent; John J. Clancy, first vice-president; Charles B. Page, second vice-president; B. F. Fry, treasurer, and W. W. Graham, secretary. Among the other members are John Reisenweber, Colonel H. Charles Ulman, Alber Tects, William H. Bellamy, Cuarles F. Brud.r, W. B. Rogers, M. G. Byers, George C. Berthold, Dr. F. A. Utter, James Goldsmith, Lucius B. Hutchinson, Colone H. K. White, P. Henry Dunn and Dr. E. R. Duffy



Backed up by a cash offer—the statements that are made by the proprietors of Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They say that their medicine will cure, perfectly and permanently, the worst case of Chronic Catarrh in the Head—that not only Catarrh itself, but all the troubles that come from it, and everything catarrhal in its nature, are cured by the mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties of their remedy.

They can't say any more. Probably every medicine for Catarrh claims as much, But it's one thing to promise a cure—it's a very it's one thing to promise a cure—it's a very

medicine for Catarrh claims as much. But it's one thing to promise a cure—it's a very different thing to perform it. The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy want to prove that they mean what they say. So they make this offer: If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how had your case or of how long standing, they'll pay you \$500 in cash. You're sure of the money or a cure. Isn't such a medicine worth trying!



Whether itching, burning, bleeding,

scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, whether of the skin, scalp or blood. whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, ulcerative or contagious, are now speedily, permanently and economically cured by the Cuticura Remedies when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. The almost miraculous cures daily effected by them prove this. No statement is made regarding them not warranted by the strongest evidence. They are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most refined and sensitive. They may be used on the youngest infant and most delicate invalid with gratifying and unfailing success. They have friends in every quarter of the civilized world. People in every walk of life believe in them, use them, and recommend them. In a word, they are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other blood and skin remedies. Sold throughout the world.

Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAR, 25c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 41.05. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEM-ICAL CORPORATION, Boston. "All About the Skin, Seaip, and Hair," 64 pages, 100 Diseases, malled free.

IN FAVOR OF THE MANHATTAN'S PLANS. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY A REAL ESTATE

RAPID TRANSIT COMMITTEE. To the surprise of the committee of twenty-five of the Real Estate Exchange, the following resolutions, addressed to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, were adopted yesterday by the Real Estate Practical and

Immediate Rapid Transit Committee: Resolved, That we express our gratification that you commission has determined to grant the relief we sought when last before your board, by proposing to grant, under carefully guarded conditions, adequate concessions and facilities to the present elevated railway system, to enable it to furnish the public immediate and effectual rapid transit, by inviting the company to submit plans for ex tending and enlarging its services; and

Whereas. In pursuance of your invitation the existing

Resolved. That so far as said plans go, they meet with our approval, but that said plans do not in our opinion provide sufficient accommodation for express service, and that further extensions and enlargements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards be also provided.

Resolved. That no new rapid transit franchise should be given without providing for its early completion, and for five cent feres to and from the northern and southern limits of the city, and over all connecting lateral branches, and that prior thereto provisions and stipulations should be made for frequent, continuous or connecting trains with

he made for frequent, continuous or connecting trains what proper senting accommodations, and also that the iron structure to be erected shall be of ornamental pattern and subject to the approval of your board. Besoived, That we respectfully suggest that in the terms, conditions and requirements imposed by you the most expeditions mative force available for rapid transi-trains known to modern science shall be prescribed.

Dr. A. W. Losier, chairman; O. B. Potter, Abram S. Hewitt, Hugh N. Camp, J. Rhinelander Dillon, James L. Wells, Franklin Edson, P. M. Stewart, W. R. Lowe, Fordto exist because, he says, it represents only the wealthy and aristocratic people of Great Britain. However, the continued for Ireland, he says, so long as the House of Lords is in the way.

"The present Parliament is the most radical the Cyrus Clark, A. R. Conkling, Ernest Hall.

Cyrus Clark, A. R. Conkling, Ernest Hall.

twenty-five of the Real Estate Exchange, told a Trib une reporter yesterday that his committee was work-ing actively and quietly against the cro-stown elevand roads proposed by the Manhattan Rajiway directors. A sub-committee of the committee of twenty-five will attend all the meetings of the Rapid Transit Commis-sioners for this purpose.

MAYOR SANFORD MAKES APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EXCISE AND ASSESSOR'S NAMED.

Mayor Sauford, of Long Island City, made the follow-ing appointments yesterday: Commissioners of Public Instruction, Alfred Nelson, David Deans, J. H. Thiry, Peter McArdle and Daniel Kennedy; Excise Commissioners, Joseph Cassidy, Carl Laukow and Michael T. Mitchell; Assessors, Peter A. Leininger, August L

Fischer and Francis Trudden.

The citizen members of the Fire and Water Boards
who are to act in confunction with the Mayor, Presideut of the Board of Aldermen and Commissioner of Public Works, are Louis F. Tissot and Frederick Schlot mann. Corporation Counsel W. A. Stewart will today ask District-Attorney Fleming to call the attention of the Queens County Grand Jury, which is new in session investigating the case of ex-City Clerk Thomas P. Burke, to the abstraction of public records. An office, made to-day, resulted in the discovery of the missing original copy of the tax levy in a lot of waste papers. It will immediately be certified by City Clerk

missing original copy of the tay key in A for a suppress. It will immediately be certified by City Clerk coldner, and Mayor Santord will probably sign if today. The new Loard of Assessors will publish it and the collection of tayes, which has been delayed by reason of the Mayoralty middle, will be began by the City Treasurer. Chief Engineer Casey is in command of the Fire Department, and all the men are obeying his orders.

The intembers of ex-Mayor Glenson's several commissions met last night at his private office and held a council of war. Ex-Excise Commissioners Neislanger, Bagley and Murray then went to the City Hall and attempted to enter for the purpose of holding a meeting. They were met by two policemen who ordered from out of the building, and when they refused to go, drove them out. The ex-School Commissioners held a long executive session, in which they dismissed superintendent Sheldon H. Pardes &r Insubordination, and appointed Principal P. E. Demarcst acting superintendent. Mr. Pardee will be retained by the new administration.

NEW CASES OF TYPHUS FEVER.

Three persons who were suffering from typhus fever were removed from the city to North Brother Island yesterday. One of them was Thomas Harris, fifteen years old, who was said to have been an inmate the Newsboys' Lodging House, at No. 9 Duanest. He went to the Chambers Street Hospital to apply for medical treatment, and the nature of his disease was recognized by the doctors. Ceders were given at the Eureau of Contagious Diseases to fundgate the lodginghouse last night and to make a careful examination of all the inmates. It was said that the boys who ledged in the house would not be detained there, but

they would be inspected every evening.

Martin Schultz, a homeless man, seventy years old, who had been transferred from the Chambers street Hospital to Bellevue Hospital, was found to be side.

Who had been fransierred from the files of the light of the felleviae Hospital, was found to be sick with the fever in the files from the had been sleeping in Bowery lodging-houses, it was said. John Wallace, firthing at No. 1.8 southests, was found to be the with the fever there and removed. It was not known how the heat contracted the fever. Charies Flevard, forty years old, who recently was removed from the lodging-house No. 100 Bowers, died from typhus fever of North Brother Island yesterday.

No report has been made to the Health Board Garding the fifspections of the lodging-rooms in the police stations on Saturday night, but the subject in likely to come up before the board at a regular meeting to-morrow. Dr. S. R. Oliphant, president of the Health Conference. It had been at Quarantine previously and "senses. He had been at Quarantine previously and the talked with Health Officer Jenkins on the subject.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST PASSENGER TRAIN. The Pennsylvania Limited beaves New York, sta-tions foot of Cortianet and Debrosses sta., every day at 12 o'clock noon, arriving at Chicago at noon the next day.